

Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu,
H. T., Second-class Matter.
SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
Per Month \$1.00
Per Year \$10.00
Per Year, Foreign \$12.00
Payable Invariably in Advance.

A. W. PEARSON,
Manager.

TUESDAY : : : : JUNE 16

SCATTERING STRENGTH.

Twenty-four days of the extra session for the consideration of appropriations for the coming two years have passed, and it would not trouble any one to enumerate the transactions of the legislature. Three bills for the expenses of this and the last session, a measure which was submitted nearly 90 days before its passage to meet emergencies, an unpaid bills measure which went through loaded down with claims, some submitted up to the very last day of consideration, and the six months current account bill passed through both houses and to be taken into conference this day is the total.

There remain to be considered in the twenty-four days the more important measures, though the House has two so well advanced that they may be passed within forty-eight hours. These are the six months salary bill and the Loan Act, making disposition of \$2,228,000. They are completed in part and need only some slight reports by minor committees to be pushed along. The Senate has passed up to the House the eighteen months current and the salary bills as well, and now awaits action by the popular body. It would appear on the face that the speedy end of the work of the two houses was well nigh in sight.

Without attempting to condone any of the faults of the legislature, and it would be a long list, it is safe to say that the lower House has given a display of shotgun policy. It has scattered to the four winds. An innocent little appropriation for the pay of a pound keeper, for instance, might readily call forth three hours' debate on the land policy of the government. A proposal to reorganize the dock system brought from one member the astonishing assertion that the United States government owned the docks and wharves, and was under obligation to build new ones for the Territory.

Taken as a whole the majority of the orators of the lower House are not men who talk straight to the point, get through and quit. They like to embroider their sentences and repeat their points at length. They are not rifle hunters, they prefer the scattering shotgun. In consequence perhaps they have gone after the small game of a few dollars saving by cutting down a salary here and there, and have undertaken none of the big game, like the reorganization of the revenue system or the governmental machinery.

Statesmen that get into printing rings do not always go Scott free as is shown by the following dispatch:

DENVER, May 22.—Thomas Phillips, Frank Bishop and Fred P. Watts, members of the old Board of County Commissioners of Arapahoe county, were found guilty of malfeasance on eleven counts by a jury in the District court today. Their alleged misconduct consisted in allowing excessive bills for printing and supplies. Sentence was suspended for ten days.

Printing frauds are as old as Legislatures. The plan usually is for a corrupt ring to award public printing at an extravagant price to some office in collusion with it and then divide the profits with the printer. In Colorado the game does not seem to work.

There is less than three weeks in which to prepare to celebrate the coming of the long stretch of cable, which will give Hawaii direct connection with the Eastern world, and perhaps will do more than the mainland link to make this port one which will be the most central for the shipping of the Western ocean. It is none too much time if Honolulu would make the Fourth of July celebration fitting to the double event.

It will be more than a pity if the order for the taking away of the Channel wharf, rescinded principally upon the appeal of the Territorial authorities, should still operate to send ships to private wharves, and the government lose its revenue.

There is a call from Kansas City, where, in the suburb of the same name, but in another State, 20,000 people have been made homeless by the flood. Less harrowing conditions than these have drawn a great deal of American money. In times past, to Brahmaputra and Erzroum.

When the time comes to advise on the gubernatorial question the assembled University men, who put a sudden quietus on the anti-Dole conspiracy, will be heard from again. The President has already shown what he thinks of their advice in Hawaiian affairs.

And now Minnesota refuses to pay its sugar beet bounty. The lot of the subsidized beet farmer in the Eastern States has never been happy. Something always occurs at the wrong time to put the bounty where the farmers can't reach it.

Only twenty-two per cent. of the Spanish war veterans have applied for pensions. As most of the volunteers were young men the Spanish-American war will long occupy a front place in Interior Department reports.

Servia would not make much of a republic, unless it got to be one like Mexico's, which is a strong military empire disguised.

NO AMERICANS NEED APPLY.

(MAIL THIS TO FRIENDS IN CONGRESS.)

If the President and Congress are interested in the precise quality of the Americanism which rules the lower House of the Territorial Legislature, they will find it in the debates on the Immigration Commissioner and the defeat of the appropriation for the pay of that official.

The story is this in brief: The business interests of the Territory asked the Legislature to provide a Commissioner whose duty it should be to encourage the immigration to these shores of American citizens, especially farmers. The object was in keeping with the President's wish to develop the Territory on "traditional American lines." When the question came before the House, however, the appropriation was beaten on the ground that MORE AMERICANS ARE NOT WANTED HERE.

Why are they not wanted?

The debates show that their votes are feared by the aboriginal element which Congress took into hand when they were Royalists and haters of all things American—strangers to American ideas and in large degree, to the English language—and made them, by virtue of the right of suffrage, the voting majority in an American Territory. These aborigines hold that if Americans flock in they will be outvoted and compelled to lose the control which they are exercising to enrich their own leaders and ruin the credit and prospects of the Territory.

And this is where we stand today. The voting majority wants an uninterrupted career of plunder and misrule. They feel that sturdy American farmers would make the Legislature honest and reduce the expenses of its government. Hence the fiat: NO AMERICANS NEED APPLY!

PANAMA OR—?

What may furnish the animus for the many reports that Colombia will refuse to ratify the Panama canal treaty, is the report now gaining a degree of currency in the East, that the old French Panama Company and a party of politicians of the Central American State plan to compel this nation to pay an additional \$20,000,000 for the concessions.

The very suggestion that such a conspiracy exists will have the effect of preventing the consummation of any such deal. There are points of vantage to Colombia in the treaty which could never again be secured. There was plenty of objection to paying a party of Frenchmen and their American speculating representatives \$40,000,000 for their ditch, and to giving Colombia \$250,000 a year for the privilege of making that country something. But the demand of the people was too great and the Congress consented to provide for the great ditch. But there is not sufficient difference between the Panama route and others which are available.

In view of the rumored conspiracy there is deeper significance given to the many reports of troubles in Central America. It would now appear that one of the steps in the scheme was the hostility which has been aroused in Colombia against all officials who favored the treaty signed by Secretary Hay and Minister Herran. Many have been turned down or compelled to resign. Opposition has been fomented among the people, and a congress adverse to the treaty is expected to be elected. Twenty million dollars is the additional sum that the United States will be asked to pay to secure the conversion and good will of this congress. This sum with the price to be paid for the French rights would make the initial figures \$60,000,000, and there must be added to this huge amount the untold millions which yet must be expended to buy the right of way over private lands before a shovelful of earth can be moved.

By the terms of the Spooner act, unless the administration succeeds in negotiating a "satisfactory treaty" with Colombia and within "a reasonable time," the president is directed to drop the Panama route and build the Nicaragua canal. A condition of affairs is fast approaching which may authorize the exercise of this executive power and discretion.

The Independent is anxious about work for native mechanics on the coming naval improvements. Ordinarily any man who is able to give an honest day's work for a fair day's wage will have a show; but the chances of native mechanics to get anything to do on Government work are not increased by the effort of the Royalist House to exclude American settlers from this Territory on the ground that they are obnoxious foreigners. If that sort of a thing goes on the Navy Department may be trusted, when it wants a corps of workmen both for temporary and permanent use, to send it down.

It should not be forgotten by the Governor that the men who forced Wright and the two Boyds upon him are all of one mind as to who should be the next Superintendent of Public Works and that, in full agreement with them on this point, are the old hangers-on of the Boyd regime.

The United States government may safely conclude that the naval station at Pearl Harbor will never be closed because of its being surrounded by tough saloons and gambling joints which will debase the sailors.

To be consistent some Home Ruler should propose a resolution demanding that the Navy reconsider its determination to spend a few millions at Pearl Harbor, as more skilled mechanics must come here.

Hawaii's militia has had its first camp with the regulars, and on every hand there are expressions of satisfaction over the showing made by the men.

It is the sorry distinction of Hawaii to have the only Legislature in the United States that opposes immigration of American citizens.

Ruling a buffer state will be classed as extra hazardous employment by insurance men.

Kansas had its wind storms early and will not take kindly to more populist oratory.

Kentucky feuds are the rarest exhibition of feudalism in a Republic extant today.

THE HAWAIIAN NAVAL BASE.

The building up of an important naval station here was made inevitable by the Spanish war. As a result of that conflict Honolulu became the central seaport of the new American empire—an empire with its landmarks, its footholds and its spheres of influence all the way from Maine to Porto Rico, from Porto Rico to Tutuila, from Tutuila to the Philippines, from the Philippines to the Aleutian islands and Alaska and back to Maine again. In nearly the center of this imperial circle lies Honolulu, commanding the crossroads of the Pacific and bound to be regarded as an enemy's prize the moment the United States has to contest the mastery of the Pacific with any great naval power.

The immense strategic value of Hawaii was the cause of its annexation. These islands were not needed for their business, which belonged to the United States already, nor for their customs revenues, which have simply added to an overflowing surplus, least of all for their mixed population which is largely alien to American ideas; but they were needed to ensure a naval base for American warships operating against a possible enemy in the North Pacific. The value of such a base has since been increased by the work done towards opening Pearl Harbor and the building of a cable. What remains now is to secure the base against seizure in war; for without such security the base becomes a source of weakness rather than of strength.

The naval station involves, of course, something more than a merely naval expenditure. The latter will cover a navy yard with its docks and repair shops and its housing for workmen and officers; but military outlay must provide the defenses. A naval base at Pearl Harbor means heavy batteries at the entrance, at Diamond Head and Waikiki and out beyond Diamond Head near the Isenberg place; a battery at the Pail and perhaps one out on the railroad to prevent the ingress of an enemy that might land out Waiala way; also a protected camp for a coast artillery regiment. Probably military expenditure would be initially greater than naval; and both together would mean an ultimate outlay of \$15,000,000.

By virtue of the Government work the resident white population would, of course, be largely increased, which is a fact of the utmost importance to the future prosperity of Hawaii. A town near the navy yard to house mechanics and artisans—a place like Vallejo—would assuredly grow up. Besides this a certain percentage of discharged soldiers could be counted on to stay or return here. And the addition of a large consuming population would naturally encourage dairy and poultry farming and various forms of white men's agriculture, and small trade.

So on the whole the Hawaiian plans of the Navy Department spell good luck to us. They will, in their final analysis, realize some of the substantial gains predicted of annexation.

HAWAIIAN PUBLIC LANDS.

Quoting from the Sunday Advertiser the expression of a hope that Hawaii might some day get a Legislature that would take hold of our land system and make it American, the Independent remarks:

"That is a peachin. In the first place the Legislature has no more to do with the public land system of Hawaii than it has with the laws of China."

Section 74 of the Organic Act says that "the laws relating to agriculture and forestry, except as changed in this act shall continue in force, subject to modification by Congress OR THE LEGISLATURE."

It is therefore within the power of the Legislature to so amend the Settlement Association law as to make it a help towards the introduction of practical farmers rather than what it is now—a help towards the acquisition of the soil by speculators acting through dummies.

A Legislature which can make the agricultural laws governing colonization and one House of which assists in the choice of a Land Commissioner—the man who makes or mars the work of settling up the back country—has considerably more to do with the public land system of Hawaii than the Independent supposes.

That journal has probably forgotten how hard and ineffectually its friends have been working to turn the Hawaiian land system over to the control of the United States Land Bureau.

The Americanization of Hawaii cannot be prevented by a Legislature which has to reckon with an American Congress.

A WATERFRONT GRIEVANCE.

(The Official and Commercial Record.)

That a "public officer is a public servant" is a fallacy which has found no lodgment in the brain of Dr. Holt, of the Honolulu quarantine service.

Yesterday morning the Irmgard and the Annie Johnson, loaded with sugar, were both ready to sail for San Francisco.

At 9 sharp, the captains and crews, the passengers and friends to see them off, the wharf officials and the tug Fearless, with steam up, were all ready, that being the appointed hour. Dr. Holt, the quarantine officer, had been notified on Saturday of the intended departure. Quarantine rules requiring a medical examination of passengers and crew just before departure, and the giving of a clean bill of health to the ship. The doctor alone was lacking to complete the play, for a quarantine examination without the doctor is a good deal worse than Hamlet with Hamlet left out. In fact the doctor is the whole thing, the rest of the people simply constituting the stage furniture. Dr. Hamlet Holt appreciates the dignity of his position, which is a good thing, but he is rather "rubbing it in" when his leisurely movements keep a hundred people or more waiting for two hours as they did yesterday morning. Inquiry of the assembled water fronters as to the whereabouts of the delay and as to whether it was usual, elicited a variety of facts and theories. "Usual!" said one captain, "why, when the Rithet came in she laid here from a Thursday to a Monday, a telephonin and a sendin messages every day before the doctor would come! What's the matter with him? Why he thinks he's the hull United States, that's what's the matter with him. Cofer, he's all right, but he don't tend to this end of the business, and I don't 'spose he knows what this other chap's a doin'."

Another volunteered the suggestion, "Why you wouldn't expect a high officer like him to get out and have breakfast at this beastly early hour, would ye, jest to get two ships started?" It was then ten o'clock. The unanimous testimony of those present was that delays of an hour to several hours awaiting the pleasure of the quarantine doctor were the regular thing, causing intense irritation among all the shipping people.

Along toward eleven o'clock Hamlet Holt appeared upon the scene of action, after captain Smith of the Irmgard had made a special trip of discovery to find and rescue him. Although the Irmgard lay nearest to the doctor's line of approach, and was to sail first, and the doctor had been so notified, he sailed majestically past her with chin high in air and unseeing eyes and completed the inspection of the Annie Johnson and the filling out of her papers before he went near the Irmgard, in spite of the fact that the captain of the latter came to him before he began examining the Johnson and told him that he was ready for sea and awaiting inspection.

"I'll examine you when I get through here," was the curt reply that he received. "He's disciplining me for having gone after him and telling him we were all waiting for him, I suppose," said the captain of the Irmgard, as he impatiently paced up and down the wharf while the leisurely examination of the Johnson proceeded.

"It's a shame," said a sympathetic captain, "with this good breeze blowing, and everything ready to start, to be held up by this whippersnapper of a doctor! Why the loss of a few hours at the start may make the difference of several days in the length of the trip, and in these days of cheap freight and high wages every hour counts, and may make the difference between profit and loss on the voyage."

"If there was any reason for it," said another, "if anything were being done, we'd have nothing to say, but when the delay is caused by a doctor simply taking his own time about it, to the inconvenience and loss of every body else concerned, I think it is an outrage, and that something ought to be done to make him attend to his duties promptly."

About this time the potentate of the harbor appeared, made a mental note of the color of the hair and eyes of the passengers and crew—it was not noticeable that he did anything else—and the examination was over. He made no excuse and offered no apology for keeping a hundred people waiting in the hot sun for two hours. In fact his languid air was one of bored indifference, such as might be expected from a representative of the Czar but not becoming to a servant of the people.

The port of Honolulu furnishes employment to more deep sea American shipping than does the Port of New York, and it is entitled to prompt attention by the subordinate officials in charge of the routine duties of the port.

Such attention was given by the officials under the Monarchy and the Republic of Hawaii.

The United States should give as good or a better service.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Prof. C. J. Lyons came back from Hawaii with the dengue.

Mrs. W. F. Joehar is quite ill at her home on Prospect street.

Work has started in removing the tramways rails from Waikiki road.

The wireless telegraph is open again to Hilo, new coherers having been sent to the Lanai station.

Miss Biddle Wilson, of Kula, Maui, has come to town to take charge of the soda water department of the Hollister Drug Co.

Chinese fire claimants are rapidly drawing in cash at the banks the portions of their awards for which bonds were issued.

"Useless" Harris was arrested last evening on charge of mistreating a horse. C. Bellina signed the complaint which charges Harris with having driven his horse so that the animal died.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Saturday's Daily.)

Fire claims payments have reached the half million mark.

The Stine & Evans American Comedy Co. will arrive in the Alameda and give a series of performances at the Hawaiian Opera House before leaving for Australia in the Sierra.

There were about 28,000 passengers carried by the cars of the Honolulu Rapid Transit & Land Co., on Kamehameha Day. This is several hundred more than the highest previous record.

A. W. Howe, the expert billiardist, has taken charge of the handsome billiard rooms in the basement of the Alexander Young building, where he has just installed four of the most up-to-date tables ever landed in the islands.

Captain E. Louis Berndt, keeper of the public market, has been appointed a special agent of the Fish Commissioner at this port, in recognition of valuable services already rendered. He is to supply data regarding Hawaiian fisheries.

The steamer Coptic, when she sailed last Wednesday at noon, carried along a bag of mail for the tug Iroquois, which will be left at Midway Island. It will be the first stop at the new Pacific cable station for the purpose of leaving mail, but it is not likely to be the last one.

Hawaii Chapter, Order of Kamehameha, composed entirely of young men of Hawaiian blood and political aspirations, organized on Kamehameha Day with the following officers and high hopes of success: Past Master, Prince Jonah Kahanalanaole; Master, Dr. George H. Huddy; Junior Master, James H. Boyd; Lecturer, Wm. J. Coelhoe; Master of Ceremonies, John H. Wise; Master of Records, Wm. H. Coney; Master of Finance, Chas. H. Rose; Chaplain, Rev. J. Ezera; Senior Guard, A. St. C. Pihana; Junior Guard, David Kanuha; Inner Guard, Enoch Johnson; Outer Guard, Oliver Stillman.

Letters received yesterday in the city from officers of the British cruiser Amphitrite and the torpedo boat destroyer Sparrowhawk say that the flotilla arrived at Yokohama from Honolulu on May 28th. The two torpedo boat destroyers are reported to have broken away from the Amphitrite six different times occasioning the loss of much valuable time. The vessels also stopped at Midway on the voyage across, and spent twelve hours there. The voyage was fairly smooth but the delay caused by the torpedo boat destroyers lengthened the trip out to eighteen days. The flagship of the British fleet was found at Yokohama and the cruiser is to go from there to Wal-Hel-Wei. From there both the cruiser and torpedo boats Sparrowhawk and Virago will go to Hongkong to remain during the months of July and August.

(From Sunday's Daily.)

Deputy Sheriff Chillingworth raided another gambling game last night and arrested six.

Wilder Wright, son of the president of Wilder's Steamship Company, returned from the Coast in the bark Roderick Dhu.

The Attorney-General is pursuing a hackman who overcharged a lady stenographer in his office, thinking he was dealing with a tourist.

Attorney-General Andrews will report on the conduct of attorneys in the Summer case, referred to him by Chief Justice Frear, after the Supreme Court has rendered a decision on the case itself.

Commissioner Douthitt yesterday discharged Frank, the Japanese cook of the ship Hawaiian Isles, for assault with a potato masher on a Russian sailor upon the high seas. After hearing the evidence the Commissioner declared the case to be trivial.

The Japanese laborers on Kahuku plantation struck yesterday morning. It is supposed the investigation of an incendiary fire in a cane field last Sunday night worked up the feelings of the laborers. Circumstances point to a bad character among them as the firebug.

(From Monday's daily.)

Professor Curtis J. Lyons has returned from a vacation trip in Hilo.

A. P. Taylor, of the Advertiser staff, was successfully operated upon Saturday for appendicitis.

Delegate Wilcox made a campaign speech at Lahaina Saturday night while the Claudine was in port. He drove over to Lahaina from Waikuku.

It is expected that there will be a decision by Judge Estee this morning in the Korean cases on the plea in bar. A demurrer to the complaint has also been filed.

The polo teams had a practice game Saturday afternoon at Kapiolani Park. Nearly all the regular men were on the field, together with some of the younger and newer ones.

Through an error the name of L. L. McCandless was omitted as the buyer of the Lewis property, corner Bethel and King streets. When the piece was knocked down he directed that the purchaser be entered as McCandless Bros.

The June session of the Supreme Court will be opened this morning. There are a number of important cases set for hearing, among them several murder cases. The appeal has finally been perfected in the George Ferris case.

The Mikahala arrived from Nawiliwili at 5:30 yesterday morning with 4900 bags of M. S. Co. sugar. Purser Freil reports that the Kohala was to have finished discharging at Eleele on Saturday.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani returned on the Claudine yesterday morning from Waikuku where she was the guest of honor at a big native luau. John Alomoku, Jos. Aea and Miss Myra Heleluhi returned with the queen. Delegate Wilcox with Mrs. Wilcox and two children were also returning passengers.

The Claudine brought in 2893 bags of sugar, also hogs, taro, potatoes and sundries. She had a pleasant voyage from Waikuku.

An Ancient Foe

To health and happiness is Scrofula—as ugly as ever since time immemorial.

It causes bunches in the neck, disfigures the skin, inflames the mucous membrane, wastes the muscles, weakens the bones, reduces the power of resistance to disease and the capacity for recovery, and develops into consumption.

"A lurch appeared on the left side of my neck. It caused great pain, was lanced, and became a running sore. I went into a general decline. I was persuaded to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and when I had taken six bottles my neck was healed and I have never had any trouble of the kind since." Mrs. K. T. Snyder, Troy, Ohio.

Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Will rid you of Scrofula, radically and permanently, as they have rid thousands.

BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOKE.—(Robert Lewers, F. J. Lowrey, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 414 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, June 15, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Val.	Bid	Ask.
MERCANTILE				
J. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	400
W. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	250,000	100	.....	.....
SUGAR				
Ewa	5,000,000	20	21	22
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100	240	250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,812,750	100	.....	.....
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,038,000	20	23	25
Honouma	750,000	100	.....	105
Honouma	2,000,000	20	.....	15
Kahuku	800,000	100	.....	75
Kahuku	800,000	20	6 1/2	7 1/2
Kihikihi Plan. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	50	.....	.....
Kipahulu	180,000	100	.....	.....
Koloa	500,000	100	.....	.....
McBryde Sug. Co., Ltd.	8,500,000	20	9 1/2	.....
Oahu Sugar Co.	3,600,000	100	.....	102 1/2
Quonoma	1,000,000	20	.....	24
Dokala	500,000	20	.....	.....
Ulaia Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	.....	8
Olowalu	180,000	100	.....	100
Paahoa Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50	.....	.....
Pacific	500,000	100	.....	250
Pala	750,000	100	.....	.....
Pepeskee	150,000	100	.....	175
Pioneer	2,750,000	100	.....	101 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	4,500,000	100	.....	52
Kahuku	700,000	100	.....	.....
Waianae	325,000	100	.....	150
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	105	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	600,000	100	.....	115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	500,000	100	.....	105
Hon. R. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	.....	101
Mutual Tel. Co.	150,000	100	.....	.....
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100	.....	.....
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	96
Hilo R. R. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hon. R. T. & L. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	101
Ewa P. H. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	10 1/2	104 1/2
O. R. & L. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	101
Oahu P. H. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oahu P. H. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100 1/2
Shukun & Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	101
Shukun & Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	101
Shukun & Ag. Co. 6 p. c.	.....	.....	.....	100